

Mirza leads Selma protest today at 1 pm

see page 4



Vol. 54 — No. 96

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1965

3 cents

FEES TO RISE BY \$100

Emergency meeting, petition and special SEC committee to combat increase in fees

An emergency meeting of the Students' Society and a massive petition are the opening guns in the SEC's fight against increased fees.

Called into emergency session Sunday afternoon, after some members heard Principal Robertson announce an expected \$100 increase last Friday, Council decided to call the Students' Society together this Friday to discuss ways of combatting the increase.

A petition protesting the increase will be circulated all week on campus. It reads: Moved that the students of McGill University reaffirm their belief in the principle of free education and that they oppose any fee increase and in particular the fee increase decided upon by the Board of Governors for the academic year 1965-66.

Council also approved a program of public statements; letters to Quebec cabinet ministers, other student groups, and the Board of Governors; and a joint committee composed of students and administration to study other means of meeting McGill's deficit.

Saeed Mirza, Sharon Sholzberg, Beezie Briggs, Arthur Ross, Jean-Pierre Mongeau, Ken Cabatoff and Bob Payette were named to a committee which will direct anti-increase activities, both by meeting with the Administration and by carrying out research and negotiations with the Quebec government.

The bulk of the work is expected to begin in May, because of the imminence of exams.

The Emergency Meeting will be held Friday at 1 pm in Room 132 of the Leacock Building. At this meeting, suggestions for action will be discussed and the President will outline the stand already adopted by Council.

At the Council meeting Sunday, Sharon Sholzberg told the SEC that students are traditionally more successful than administrations in representations to the government. She gave the example of the recent protest by Sir George students, which effectively staved off a fee increase for next year. "McGill students will have to do the same".

It was originally planned to present the petition at the Emergency Meeting on Friday; however, in view of the lack of time and publicity, it has been decided to begin circulating it immediately.

Other business at the meeting included the ratification of executives for certain major campus activities. They are: Art Ross, Education Committee; Conrad Winn, CUS Committee; Derek Crain, Winter Carnival; Arthur Sanft, Blood Drive; John Flye, Freshman Reception; Merrily Weisbord, Forge; and David Kaufman, MCWA.

Fee increase was anticipated last autumn Dr. Robertson revealed to students Friday

by JOY FENSTON
Editor-in-Chief

Fees will be raised by about \$100 next year.

Principal Robertson called student leaders to a special meeting last Friday to announce the increase, which he said had been contemplated since early last fall.

He said the final decision to raise fees was made by the Senate and Board of Governors recently after they received indications that the Quebec government budgetary grant would fall far short of McGill's request.

With the sum McGill now expects to receive from the provincial government, Dr. Robertson said, the over-all deficit this year will probably amount to \$500,000.

Next year, even counting on a further \$700,000 from Quebec and income from the McGill Fund, the deficit would be more than \$1,000,000. With a fee increase, the deficit will fall somewhere between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

"We have really gone at this thing as hard as we can to get more money from all sources," Dr. Robertson told the students.

"We really cannot continue to run at huge deficits for an indefinite period. We cannot get more money from the government. We have tried..."

Students' Society President Saeed Mirza, incoming President Sharon Sholzberg, newly-

elected Vice-Presidents Ken Cabatoff and Bob Payette, Jean-Pierre Mongeau and Art Ross of the Education Committee, and SEC Finance Director Beezie Briggs attended the meeting, along with four representatives from Macdonald College, who said they would go along with any stand adopted by the McGill students. Dr. Robertson was accompanied by his Executive Assistant, Mr. George Grimson.

FOR DR. ROBERTSON'S MESSAGE
SEE PAGE 3.

The final recommendation of the meeting, accepted by both students and principal, was the establishment of a joint committee to study alternate ways of raising more money so the fees would not have to be raised.

During the meeting, Miss Sholzberg asked Dr. Robertson if he would be unwilling for students to pay only 15 per cent of the amount it costs to educate them (at present, we pay slightly more than 30 per cent), if the Quebec government were willing to pay the difference.

Dr. Robertson said: "I do think that students should pay part of their fees. I think it is proper. What per cent exactly, I can't say. The percentage has been about 30 in all the years I've examined, and students have been able to support it, although I know at times it's been hard."

Asked whether he would object to the government implementing its promise of free education, he said: "I honestly believe it is fair for a student to pay a proportion of the cost of the university education which will put him in a better position. If I had not been to University I would not be willing to pay through taxation the whole fee for someone else."

He was asked what measures had been taken to get more money from Quebec.

"We have talked to them privately. We knew from early this year we were likely to have to raise fees next year unless the government did something very extraordinary." He said, in response to a later question, that the Government had been made aware that fees would have to be increased if the Quebec grant was insufficient.

Dr. Robertson pointed out that this increase would be the first to bring the fees up over the 1959 level, when they dropped by \$100.

(Continued on page 3)

An Open Letter from the President:

Emergency Meeting Called

Unprecedented events took place last week. The Principal invited the elected officers of the Students' Society to discuss in detail the financial situation of the University. The details of revenue and expenditure from 1961 to date were discussed and the Principal intimated to us the decision of the Board of Governors to raise tuition fees next year. Then the student delegates suggested setting up a joint committee of students and University Administration, to find other ways and means of covering the deficit which would eliminate the possible increase of tuition fees. The SEC held an emergency meeting last Sunday and decided on a course of action, which is detailed in this issue.

Whereas many people consider it to be a time of great emergency, I would strongly advise the students to remain calm. The Principal has stated that whereas the fee increase has been decided upon, it will not go into effect if additional sources of funds can be found for the next year. However, it is the stated policy of the SEC in their recommendations to the Bladen Commission that fees be frozen at their present level.

I have called an Emergency Meeting of the Students' Society for 1 pm Friday, March 19 in Room 132 of the Leacock Building. I sincerely hope that we will be able to discuss the fee increase at this meeting in a very rational manner.

Saeed MIRZA,
President,
Students' Society.

MARCH 16, 1965

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Special issue

This special issue of the Daily is one which we wish did not have to appear; unfortunately, once more it has been shown that the oft-repeated promises of free education, made specifically by the present Lesage administration before it came to power and repeated as a noble ideal many times since, have had no substance whatsoever. Elsewhere in these columns the case for the fee increase is made by Dr. Robertson. While we do not doubt that efforts have been made to avoid the fee increase, we are not persuaded that Dr. Robertson's personal belief that students should pay some of their fees could have added much trenchancy to his pleas to the Government. The Government itself, its budget awry due to the liquor strike, does not require much encouragement to recoup its losses at our ex-

pense. What we are now being asked to do is underwrite the cost of the extremely expensive lesson which the Government felt it had to teach those cheeky employees who decided they no longer wished to work for \$53 a week. Such is the logic, such is the much-vaunted "politique sociale" of the Lesage administration.

Nor are we any more impressed by the logic of the University authorities. Admittedly, we may be "only" paying \$100 more than in 1959. The point is, however, that we are paying over \$200 more than in 1960! From 1961 fees have increased by 22 per cent.

Dr. Robertson's published comments on free education do not make much sense to us, despite the imprimatur they received from Mr. Leslie Roberts over the weekend. Dr. Robertson pointed out that people who had never been to university would object to pay-

ing taxes to educate students who would end up earning more than the taxpayers. However this reasoning involves a certain sleight of mind; one cannot regard students as apart from society — the reason that the "average taxpayer" has never attended university may just have something to do with the fact that he was booted out onto a labour market at the age of 14 because he could not afford to retaliate. Alternatively, his learning capacity may have been such as would not permit him to benefit from higher education; but, hopefully, we have long since learned that learning capacity, far from being the absolute beloved by the Victorians, is a direct result of the kind of social milieu in which the "average taxpayer" operates. Either way, accessibility to campus is a basic factor here; and accessibility to campus is what suffers when education becomes more expensive.

It may be, of course, that priorities are involved; it may be that old-age pensioners have to be catered for. But the choice is always posed between two priorities in the human welfare sector of the public economy. But what of the private economy? What of the billion-dollar altar being erected to huckster ethics in the mud of the St. Lawrence? These are questions that must be decided by students now both as citizens and as future voters. The fight for a decent society, to use an adjective much-loved by the Establishment, begins with the fight for free education, a social reform which a country so battered and war-torn as England introduced as far back as 1945.

Free Education in a "Free" Society

For the most rational and economical public management, any organized society evaluates its needs through a scale of priorities. And it is indicative that almost all western industrial societies list education as their first priority. Education is also the first priority in Quebec.

The philosophy of education is partly based on matters of pedagogy and curriculum; it is also related to the social, economical and cultural needs of the community.

The administration of education, and the sharing of its costs, both depend on the philosophy of education held by the community.

It was therefore reasonable, although not necessarily just, that the financing of higher education was supported by the family when the philosophy of education was a simple extension of the concept of a family tutor elaborated to an organized community of tutors.

At that point, the purpose of education was individual development. This stage in the philosophy of education is definitely past, although some would like to keep the sharing of costs at that same level.

During the next stage of educational development, education came to be considered not as a privilege but as a right.

This right has been recognized by the United Nations and is based on the liberal concept of equal opportunity for all, equal opportunity requiring the state to intervene to eliminate any financial, geographical or psychological barriers to education. This stage has been almost completed, except at the university level where these barriers still exist.

Although the previous stage has not yet been completely attained, we are already entering a third one. Definite trends are evident in many countries, and in Quebec: education is no longer considered a privilege, less and less considered as a right, and more and more considered as a basic trend.

It is a basic need for the individual and a basic need for society. A recent study, soon to be published in the United States, has indicated that the society at large benefits at least four times more than an individual from the higher education of that particular individual. Therefore education, now considered as a basic social need, has become a top priority in any western country.

Conclusions to be drawn from this short survey are the following: 1. Just as a philosophy of education based on

a concept of privilege has been erased, so costs of a university education should no longer rest as heavily on the family as they do at present. 2. At the University level, the maximum contribution toward the financial cost we, as students, can presently agree to make cannot amount to over one-quarter the total cost. Last year, students' fees represented 30% of this total cost. 3. At the university level, we must actively pursue a campaign to eliminate all barriers to

higher education for all qualified persons.

However it must be remembered that free tuition is not an end in itself, but is rather only a part of the problem of general accessibility to higher education. 4. Finally, we must unconditionally strive towards the successful completion of the third stage of educational development: where education is considered as a basic need for society and a basic need for the individual.

Bladen Commission Report to date:

The Bladen Commission was set up in September 1964 by the Canadian University Foundation to investigate university financing across Canada. Since that time, the Commission has been accepting briefs from student societies and from university administrations.

The preliminary report is due sometime in May and the final one in September. This is the Education Committee's brief to that Commission.

WHEREAS education is of benefit to both the individual and to society;

WHEREAS education promotes well-versed, up-to-date, responsible citizenry;

WHEREAS education has an overwhelming influence on the economy of a state;

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Students' Society of McGill University endorses the right of an individual to attend an institution of higher learning provided that he or she has the required academic standards;

2. said individual shall not be barred from attendance due to financial inadequacies;

3. the McGill Students' Society goes on record as demanding that a "Freeze the Fees" policy be adopted by all universities in Canada and that free education at the post-secondary school level be instituted as soon as possible.

We are acutely aware of the University's plight for money in order

to improve the quality of our education. Due to expanding enrolment, the University has had to increase its capital expenditures on new building to a great degree. As well, more teaching staff has had to be hired, and in the years to come the staff will have to be further increased. Most universities across Canada have been forced to raise the salaries of professors in order to keep them close to the American level or else be obliged

recent mcgill fee trends

	Arts	Science
1958-59	\$525	\$600
1959-60	525	600
1960-61	425	500
1961-62	425	500
1962-63	525	600
1963-64	525	600
1964-65	525	600
1965-66	625 ?	700 ?
1966-67	?	?
1967-68	?	?

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In summary t pathetic to the cial situation, bu to the principle burdens should student due to sion of the econ ucation on socie

The Quebec I ment has enoug without taking o universities. Quel the most progras only in education of endeavour. We not concerned w university, but sure all students tential can atten higher learning. by the fact that ment has involv consultative com ses the governme for students seek ce this committe amount of mor needy students fold, and it is ex

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The Cana Students laur Student F Survey to question of and expendit breakdown in inces and ind ities.

Four hund dents were plete the que

Those who respond are to the Club Union betwe 6 pm Friday.

Fee increase

(Continued from page 1)

He said most of the joint efforts made by Quebec universities to increase their government grants had been aimed at getting more money for construction, rather than operation costs. (The fee increase is necessitated by the fact that McGill has not been able to get enough money for its operating budget, which includes staff salaries, maintenance, equipment and supplies.)

Ross, the Chairman of the Education Committee, pointed out that Sir George Williams University students and staff had been able to prevent a fee increase for next year recently by presenting a protest to the Quebec government. They were granted \$400,000 more than the original sum Quebec had allocated for them.

Miss Sholzberg said that Council would have to tell the students whose fault the increase was. "Did the government, knowing we would have to increase fees, still not give us more?" She said she felt the government regarded its promise of free education as more than an election promise, and asked if the administration was aware of literature on the benefits of free education.

Dr. Robertson said yes, he had read some of the research on this topic. Ross said that although he was sure many students could afford the increase, there still existed those to whom \$100 would make the difference between attending and not attending university.

Dr. Robertson said it was hoped that student aid could be increased.

He said \$1,100,000 was available at McGill in student aid this year, and that the Quebec government had given about \$600,000 in bursaries. This, too, would probably be increased.

Jean-Pierre Mongeau said that although students can understand the administration's position, the administration must realize that in Quebec students are working for free education.

"Their expectations have been high since 1960 when the new government came in."

He pointed out that only seven per cent of college age youth is attending university in Quebec. The percentage is 27 or 28 in the United States, and 32 in the USSR.

He said many students would not be able to afford the increase; many people he had spoken to earlier in the day had reacted strongly against the idea of even a \$25 increase. "I don't think we can expect students to accept this increase."

And he pointed out that the percentage of fees paid by students had remained constant in 1961 and '62, when the university was making a surplus; but the first year there was a deficit, fees were the first thing to go up. "This is one of the first recourses. But it was easier then, because the students' expectations weren't so high."

Miss Sholzberg said the students were pledged to protest to the Quebec government for having no understanding of our needs.

Finally, Dr. Robertson said that if the joint committee was able to find a way out, the decision on a fee increase could be reversed.

Robertson explains fee increase

In a recent meeting between representatives of the Student Societies of McGill and Macdonald College and of the Administration, the financial operations of the University were reviewed in detail.

In this review the following points were made:

(1) That in each of the past three years substantial deficits have been incurred and that our reserves, on the interest of which we depend for part of our operating income, are not great and would rapidly disappear if deficits of this magnitude were to continue.

(2) That with the steady increase in the size of the University, with the opening of new buildings and with the rising costs in all areas, our expenditures just to maintain the standards of the University at their present level are mounting. Any improvements that are to be effected — and there are a vast number that we would like to introduce — will add further to our costs.

(3) That to meet the increasing expenditures and particularly to provide funds for improvements, a campaign was launched last year to raise money from industry and that the early results of this campaign were encouraging.

(4) That further to increase our income so that it might meet the anticipated expenses our submission to the Provincial Government called for a substantial increase in support.

(5) That the early indications upon which we have to base our budget for next year, are that the Provincial Gov-

ernment grant, while greater than last year's, will still fall far short of our request.

(6) That if other items of income and expenditure are as estimated at present, the deficit for the year 1965-66 would be well over a million dollars.

(7) That faced with this situation the Governors have decided, with great reluctance, to raise the Students' Fees. The precise fee for each Faculty has not yet been settled but it is anticipated that for each the increase will be in the neighbourhood of \$100.

(8) That student aid will be increased by an amount not as yet determined but roughly proportionate to the increase in fees.

(9) That at this new level the fees will be approximately \$100 higher per student than they were in 1959-60.

It was agreed that a Joint Committee of Students and Members of the Staff, the Administration and the Board of Governors, be set up to discuss the whole problem.

I have presented the facts in this formal way in order to try to give you a clear picture of the situation. I would emphasize the reluctance with which this decision was reached and the willingness to continue discussions with you to see if any sound way can be found to help.

Let me assure you that our aim is to maintain the University at a high standard and that in order to do so, as things stand at the moment, an increase in fees is absolutely necessary.

Dr. H. Rocks ROBERTSON,
Principal and Vice-Chancellor

EDUCATION: inalienable right or bestowed privilege?

In view of a rapidly transforming and accelerating society, it is of the utmost importance that the state provide each of its citizens with the best possible education. With this in mind, we maintain that education is a right and not a privilege. It is a right which the state must guarantee to each of its citizens to the best of its ability.

What is Free Education? Is it an all-

inclusive term whereby the government foots the entire bill of a student's year at university which would include such items as fees, transportation, room and board, etc.? No. Our concept of Free Education is solely the payment of tuition fees by the government while at the same time the student will still have to pay the other expenses mentioned above which he incurs during the school year.

The philosophy of the above is based, we feel, on a single premise — Education is a Right and not a Privilege, as we have mentioned before.

Education today, as it always has in the past, is the basic cause of a society's well-being. Its effects on society are enormous not only in an economic sense but also in a non-economic sense.

Economically, it has been proven that education contributes 45% to the growth of the country. The Quebec Commission on Technical and Professional Training saw fit to recognize education's importance when it said: "It is essential that the general public attain a fairly high level of education... If these requirements are not met, economic life can easily cease to advance and nations can retrogress". Free Education they think, "is essential". Education is as well more desirable since it is long lasting and can be increased whereas non-human reproducible capital cannot.

In a non-monetary sense, education produces a responsible populace which will continue to educate itself long after it has finished its formal learning. Education then, will thus produce an orderly and intelligent citizenry who will further expand the quantity and quality of the general level of learning in the state.

It is unfortunate to society that it must lose good students (and good minds) because of inability to pay for a post-secondary education. This loss to the state

cannot be judged exactly but it is surely substantial, especially financially.

Firstly, it will lose income tax which, since it is on a progressive base, may be very high. Why is this the case? The answer to this is as follows: it has been proven that the average university graduate earns anywhere from \$150-200,000 more in his lifetime than the non-university graduate. Since as mentioned above, our system of income tax is progressive, the state will stand to lose more revenue than what the cost were to put the student through college. This indicates that education can be termed "capital investment" in human potential.

Secondly, a university education creates jobs for those who don't have a post-secondary education. These new jobs created, will increase productivity, and thus improve the general welfare of the state. Thus, there are two direct economic results of the educational process which complement the non-economic effects mentioned previously.

To achieve these aims, we must increase the number of university graduates while still retaining the present standards set up by the universities. The only way to do this is to sever the rigid financial requirements preventing students from attending university. Free Education is the answer.

Arthur ROSS,
Chairman, Education Committee.

further increase in the years to come.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That fees be frozen at their present level;
2. that as the years go on, fees decrease until they can be done away with completely, thus achieving free education;
3. that the costs of education be absorbed by the state at the post-secondary, collegiate and university levels, as they have been in the primary and secondary levels;
4. that the Commission await the results of the CUS Means Survey before submitting their recommendations to CUF.

In summary then, our basic ideal is that education is a right, not a privilege. It is a right which must be guaranteed by the "State". It is a right which the State cannot ignore. The State has the social and financial obligation to aid to the best of its ability the intellectual development of its citizens. It is our opinion that the State's prime responsibility is to provide the financial guarantees necessary to undertake and facilitate education.

Student Action Committee Marches

The Student Action Committee is holding an open rally on Thursday at 1 pm in the Union Ballroom to express student protest to the fee increase recently announced by the University and to articulate its desire for a fees freeze and free education.

Speakers at the meeting, which will be chaired by Stanley Gray, Chairman of the SAC, will include SAC leaders John Bordo, Bill Lenihan, Sherman Sitrin, and Alex

Urquhart as well as members of the Faculty. The former will propose possible steps for student action against the fee increase.

The SAC is a recently-formed organization whose purpose is to stimulate university students to action on important social and political issues, and which bases its stand on the principle of student syndicalism. It has presented to the campus a programme on university-

oriented issues, and advocates free education at all levels, greater student participation in the administration of the University, and the establishment of a liaison with UGEQ and ultimate affiliation.

The SAC was instrumental in calling the Special Meeting of the Students' Society on demonstrations last Monday, where SAC leaders presented the motion eventually adopted by the Meeting.

AGONY IN ALABAMA SEC SPONSORS PROTEST

Mr. West: I am a house-painter by trade which I took up by G.I. Bill of Rights. I've taken it up for 18 or 19 years. Since participating in the movement the Sheriff and others know me now so I can't get any work.

— Testimony taken by Congressional Delegation, February 5.

"Our purpose must to bind up our wounds, to heal our history, and to make this nation whole."

— President Johnson's Victory Speech.

The tragedy of Selma, Alabama has reverberated all over the world; hundreds of Negroes and white civil rights workers have been imprisoned and tortured. Using electric cattle-prods, whips and night-sticks, the Alabama State Troopers have broken up marches held in support of the Negro registration drive. Out of 15,000 Negroes living in Selma, fewer than 350 are registered. A Church Minister, Rev. James Reeb, has died under the clubs of the Selma racists; a situation is developing which could lead to bloodshed on a mass scale.

President Johnson has been slow to use the powers vested in him by the Constitution, specifically those powers which were used by President Kennedy on three occasions in the past when the rights of Americans have been endangered by racism. Since the Selma story broke, mass demonstrations of protest have been held in many of the major cities of the world. Last Sunday, 3500 demonstrators marched in Ottawa, 10,000 in Detroit earlier in the week.

Today's meeting has been called by the President of the Students' Society of McGill University. He urges all McGill students, ALL McGill students, as well as faculty and administration members to gather on the lower campus at 1 pm sharp where he will introduce Lafayette Surney, a speaker from the SNCC National Executive. After Surney's talk students will proceed by way of the Roddick Gates to the American Consulate on McGregor Street where student leaders will deliver a message expressing their concern to President Johnson.

Mr. Grant: Last Wednesday I was arrested. I was at the head of the line and there was other fellows behind me and they were arrested and carried to the jailhouse. When we

got on the elevator there were two deputies and they used cattle prods and struck me in the jaw and just everywhere. The man who was behind me — he was 64 years old — they struck him in the temple and the blood flew.

LOWER CAMPUS — 1 PM

SCIENCE COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE

APPLICATIONS

PROGRAM

Applications are invited from members of the Students' Society for the following executive positions for the year 1965-66:

- chairman
McGill Science Conference
- vice-chairman
McGill Science Conference
- editor
McGill Science Journal
- chairman
History & Philosophy of Science Society
- chairman
High School Lecture Program

Application forms may be obtained from the SEC Office and must be returned by

5 PM, MARCH 17

All inquiries addressed to the Chairman, and left at the Tuck Shop, will be answered.

David J. Weiser
Chairman, Executive
Applications Committee,
Science Council.

McGill Philosophical Society

presents

HERBERT MARCUSE

author of

EROS AND CIVILIZATION
REASON AND REVOLUTION
SOVIET MARXISM
ONE-DIMENSIONAL MAN

"Technological Rationality And Repression"

a re-examination of

MARXIAN POLITICAL THEORY
IN THE LIGHT OF
ADVANCED INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

8 pm, Thursday, March 18

H-132, Stephen Leacock Auditorium